Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1858. VOL. 31, NO. 5.

Select Poetry.

[From the Atlantic Monthly.]

STARS AND FLOWERS.

When Eve had led her lord astray,
And Cain had killed his brother,
The Stars and Flowers, the poets say,
Agreed with one another.

To cheat the cunning tempter's art,
And teach the race its duty,
By keeping on its wicked heart
Their eyes of light and beauty.

A million sleepless lids, they say,
Will be, at least, a warning;
And so the Flowers would watch by day,
The Stars from eve to morning.

On hill and prairie, field and lawn,
Their dewy eyes upturning,
The Flowers still watch from reddening dawn
Till western skies are burning.

Alas, each hour of daylight tells
A tale of shame so crushing,
That some turn white as sea-bleached shells,
And some are always blushing.

But when the patient Stars look down
On all their light discovers—
The traitor's smile, the murderer's frown,
The lips of lying lovers,

They try to shut their saddened eyes,
And in the vain endeavor
We see them twinkling in the skies,
And so they wink forever.

MY WIFE AND I.

BY TENNISON.

As through the land at eve we went,
And plucked the ripened ears,
We fell out—my wife and I—
We fell out! I know not why;
And kissed again with tears,

For when we came where lies the child,
We lost in other years,
There, above the little grave—
Oh, there, above the little grave,
We kissed again with tears.

AGRICULTURAL.

GROWING IRISH POTATOES.

I promised, some time ago, to give the result of an experiment in growing Irish potatoes, and which I was at that time trying. By the side of a patch planted, manured and worked in the usual way, I planted several rows with slips as is usual with sweet potatoes in this section. I had previously made a hot-bed, in which I put about half a bushel of potatoes to furnish the slips or sprouts. It so happened, however, that the hot bed was made much later than it should have been, and I did not have slips ready as soon as I ought to have had them by several weeks, and consequently the yield was far less than it would have been, on account of the dry weather which in mid-summer followed the copious rains of the earlier part of the season.—Those which were planted in the usual way—with whole tubers, or pieces with one or more eyes—had the start of them, and yielded better, because they had the advantage of the rain. Yet my experiment, in connection with those of some of my neighbors, has convinced me quite satisfactorily on the following points:

1. In this way one bushel of potatoes will go as far as three or four planted in the usual way. One bushel will furnish slips for a large piece of ground.

2. A crop can be raised from the slips fully as early, and I am confident *earlier*, than by planting the potatoes, because the hot-bed can be made in February and the sprouts be growing before it would be practicable to plant in the open ground. A little brush or straw will protect the hot-bed in hard weather.

3. I found that the slips on being transplanted lived with little or no care, hardly one in a hundred dying.

4. The potatoes grown from slips will usually be larger and of more uniform size than those raised in the ordinary way, but not so many in a hill—the yield in the aggregate fully as much.

I hope some of your readers will try this plan and report. Let the ground be rich or thoroughly manured, and, with a tolerable season, the trial will be satisfactory, I am sure.

AGRICOLA

Baltimore Sun.

SEED CORN.—It is a matter of more importance of late years than formerly to give especial attention to the election and careful preservation of corn for seed. For from the peculiarity of the latter seasons, a vast amount of corn that has seemingly kept well in the crib for ordinary use, has been greatly injured in its vegetative quality; so much so as either to fail in sprouting altogether, or to send up such a stock as is best calculated to withstand the unfavorable spring weather of the few last years. To this cause must be referable in a great measure the wide-spread complaint of the last several seasons relative to the "stand" in the corn crops throughout the country. And complaints to a greater or less extent will be heard while farmers are, as the mass of them are, so unmindful of their interest as to have to go to the bulk of their corn in the spring to pick up in a hurry the corn for planting.

Written directions on the subject almost invariably recommend going through the field in the fall, at the proper time, and selecting the earliest ears, braiding their husks together and hanging them up for seed. Directions which, however, often recommended, are very seldom practiced; first because it is a very troublesome way of selecting seed, and is easily neglected during the short space of time intervening between the time the earliest ears are ripe enough for planting and the time when the uniform maturity of the crop would make it impracticable to make the selection. Next, every farmer wishes, or should wish, to give the naked ear as a whole, and the grain and cob as parts, a more careful examination than it is possible to do when the selection is made in the field, and the rule the more ripened appearance of the external covering. Nor is the advantage in securing the first ears that mature of anything of like equal importance to other considerations hereafter alluded to, save, perhaps, in high order latitudes, especially when it is remembered how much a little excess of manure a stock of corn may have had over its neighbors has to do with ripening its ears. So numerous are the shades of variety in every neighborhood, and so multiplied are the facilities for intermixing where the aptitude is so great as it is in Indian corn, that the only way to preserve the distinctive characteristic of any variety is to employ a watchful eye through a large portion of the crop while handling it, or immediately on cribbing it in the fall. An acquaintance with the features of the original variety, a slight practice, will enable any one to detect the one ear in twenty, perhaps fifty or a hundred, not marked with a palpable adulteration from the original.—*Ib.*

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
GOVERNOR WM. F. PACKER.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In appearing before you to enter upon my duties as Governor of the Commonwealth, I consult my own inclinations in conforming to the usage which demands a popular address: and, in the first place, I gladly embrace this opportunity to return my profound and greatful thanks to the People of Pennsylvania, for honoring me with the Chief Executive office in their government. Their kindness will never be forgotten, nor will the confidence they have reposed in me ever be intentionally betrayed. Duty to them and to myself will require that the obligation which I have just taken to discharge my public duties with fidelity shall be faithfully observed; and thus justify, as far as possible, the popular decision. Doubtless I may commit errors in a position involving so much of responsibility; but I will hope that none of them will be of a grave character, or produce any serious injury to the public interests. I crave in advance a charitable judgment upon my official conduct—that it shall be construed with kindness and toleration so long as it shall appear to be prompted by sincere and honest motives—and I here engage in this public and formal manner, to regard the will of the people, the public good, and the commands of the Constitution, as the guiding lights by which my course is to be directed.—With these aims constantly in view, I shall indulge the pleasing hope of doing some good in the high station to which I have been called by the public voice, and of repressing some evils which may threaten the public welfare, or the individual rights of the people.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—It will be my ardent desire to cultivate with you, as Representatives of the people, the most amicable relations, and to unite with you in the adoption of all such measures as the public good may require. The different branches of the government, although charged with distinct duties, are to be regarded as parts of one harmonious whole; and it is well when all these parts move onward without jar, interference, or collision. Nevertheless, the distinct duties of the Executive, when duly and honestly performed may occasion differences with the Legislature; but, in such case, it will be expedient to cultivate a spirit of compromise and conciliation for the disposal of such differences, or, at least, for mitigating the feelings of alienation to which they tend.

It is one of the duties of the Executive from time to time, to give to the General Assembly information of the state of the commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient; and under usage this is done by messages in writing, which are entered among the public records and remain a part of the official history of the State. I do not understand this as a power of dictating to the General Assembly the measures they shall adopt, nor even as a power of initiating laws, but as an informing and suggesting power, in no respect trenching upon the just and proper jurisdiction of the legislative department of a free state. In short, it was never intended to give a legal control over the proceedings of the Representatives of the people in the enactment of laws. It is, therefore, a right of communication with them, which, while prudently and reasonably exercised, can give no just occasion for jealousy, objection, or complaint. The Executive, when exercising this right, is but performing a plain duty, and can apprehend no difficulty in speaking with a respectful freedom even upon questions where an entire agreement of sentiment cannot be expected. But, there is another and more delicate power which pertains to the relations between the Legislative and Executive departments. By the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sections of the first article of the Constitution, all bills passed by the General Assembly, and most of the orders, resolutions and votes in which they may concur, are submitted to the Executive, and if disapproved by him can only be made valid by a vote of two-thirds of each House. This power of disapproval is among the most important duties of the Executive, and is constantly becoming more so, from the operation of obvious and natural causes. In my opinion it is the clear and binding duty of the Executive to return for re-consideration every bill, order, resolution or vote, presented to him which he cannot approve—in other words, that the assent of his judgment and conscience shall be actually given to any measure before he permits it to take effect; unless, indeed, it be passed against his objection by a two-thirds vote. The words of the Constitution are "if he approve *he shall sign it*, but, if he shall not approve, *he shall return it* with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated." Words could not convey a power, and prescribe a duty in a more clear and definite form. It is manifestly the intention of the Constitution that the deliberate and conscientious approval of the Governor shall be given to a bill before it becomes a law, in addition to the approval of the two Houses that have previously passed it; unless the majorities afterwards given to it upon re-consideration in each House, shall be so decisive as to clearly indicate the wisdom of the measure. It is true that upon things trivial or inuifferent, where no great interests are involved, nor constitutional principles in question, no private rights assailed, considerations of expediency may be taken into account by the Executive; but certainly no substantial objection, whether of policy or of principle, can be waived by him in view of his oath to support the Constitution. Ten days (Sundays excluded,) are allowed the Executive to consider a bill, and to approve or veto it, after which it will become a law without his signature, if not previously returned. The practice of my predecessors has been occasionally to permit bills to become laws by this limitation of time. They have taken effect in the entire absence of Executive action. But I believe this has only occurred where the Executive has found it impossible to form a postive opinion upon the measure—where, though not unobjectionable, it was trivial—or, where it was manifest that a veto would not cause its defeat. This Executive practice ought not to be extended, and the practice itself is open to question. For if the provision that bills neither signed nor returned within ten days, shall become laws, was intended as a guard against Executive abuse, in holding them an undue period, and not as a mode by which the Executive might cause them to take effect, without the responsibility of acting upon them, it would seem clear that the practice of holding them over for such purpose cannot be defended.

But the Legislature by its adjournment within ten days after the passage of a bill, may deprive the Executive of due time for considering it, and hence it is provided that in such case it shall become a law unless sent back within three days after the next meeting. In modern practice a large number of bills are usually sent to the Governor within a few days of the adjournment of the Legislature, which it is impossible for him to consider duly before the adjournment takes place. In fact many are sent to him in the very closing hours of the session. But it would seem plain that the Executive could reasonably ask in such case only the full constitutional period of ten days for forming his opinion, and that all bills he believes it his duty to approve shall be actually signed within that period. By the exercise of reasonable industry this can in all cases be accomplished. Then, such bills as he disapproves will be held over to be returned to the proper branch of the General Assembly within three days after their next meeting, according to the constitutional provision. This will properly dispose of all bills in his hands at the adjournment, unless indeed it be allowable to hold over bills and permit them to become laws without his action.

The propriety of signing bills by the Governor between the sessions of the Legislature has been questioned. It does not accord with the old practice, and is certainly liable to abuse. During my term it will be strictly confined to the first ten days after an adjournment, and all bills not then approved, may be considered as awaiting the next meeting of the General Assembly, to be returned with the Executive disapproval. The Executive should not be subjected for long periods of time to the solicitations of those interested in bills, nor should he be subject to the imputation of indecision, or favoritism almost unavoidable in such cases.—Nor is it right that he should have in his hands the means of influence which the holding open of his decision upon bills during a recess would confer. Besides a great wrong may be done to those interested in legislation, by continuing them for undue period in uncertainty as to the fate of bills in which their rights, their property, or their business may be involved. These are evils which an Executive may obviate, by settling his policy firmly in the outset of his administration. It would be well, also, for the Legislature to so shape its action as to avoid the necessity of sending many important bils to the Governor in the closing days or hours of a session.

Fellow Citizens:—Although it will not be expected that I should at this time discuss in detail the particular questions which will probably come before the government during my term, I desire briefly to give expression to the general views of public policy to which I hold in their application to practical issues now pending. The currency of the State is in such a disordered condition, that a general and wholesome public opinion demands its reform, and the establishment of effectual barriers against future convulsions. This is a subject which will test the intelligence, the firmness, and the patriotism of the Representatives of the people in the Legislative department, and may impose grave responsibilities upon the Executive. My views are decidedly hostile to the emission and circulation of small notes as a currency; to the increase of Banking capital under present arrangements, and to the issues of bank paper upon securities inadequate for their redemption. The want of uniformity in the legal provisions under which existing banks operate, is objectionable. In the revisie and amendment of our banking system, the public intkrests in my opinion demand the exnsion of the specie basis upon which issues are made, the suppression of the smaller denominations of notes heretofore allowed; thorough reports of the condition and business of banks with their frequent publication; additional security (other than specie) to consist of the bonds of this State or of the United States, for the redemption of circulating notes, including in all cases proper individual liability of stockholders and directors, fitted for convenient and actual enforcement, with a supervisory and controlling power in some proper officer or department of Government to restrain or suspend the action of banks in case of their violation or evasion of the law.

When a specie currency shall be secured to the people by prohibiting the circulation of bills of a small denomination, it will be highly desirable that the fiscal affairs of the State government shall be wholly separated from those of the banks; in other words, that the money transactions of the government both in its collections and disbursements shall be in the legal coin of the country. Whenever a practicable, convenient and efficient scheme for the operations of the Treasury upon such a basis can be presented to me by the Representatives of the people, it will meet with a cheerful approval. There are difficulties in the case, however, far greater than those surmounted by the general government, in the establishment of its independent Treasury system; but the object being one of the first magnitude, and calculated to exercise a most salutary influence upon the action of the government, and upon the business of the banks and the people, it is well worthy of earnest consideration.

In reforming the currency, a single State can accomplish but a moderate amount of good, however sincere, intelligent and earnest it may be, without the co-operation of other States, and especially of those which adjoin it. Bank notes are not stopped in their flow by imaginary State lines, nor does it seem possible for a State altogether to prevent foreign notes from circulating within her borders, even by the most stringent enactments. We must, therefore, invoke our sister States to join with us in the repression of small paper, and in such other particulars of reform as require for complete success their co-operation. Meantime to the extent of our power let us exert ourselves to furnish our citizens with a safe and stable currency; to prevent future financial convulsions similar to that under which the community has for some time been struggling; and to relieve the government in its fiscal action from the danger of depreciated or worthless paper, and the embarrassments arising from dependence upon corporations of her own creation.

The people of Pennsylvania by the recent adoption of an amendment to the Constitution [illegible] imposed an imperative obligation upon their servants to practise economy, to limit expenditures, and to give their best efforts to the gradual but eventual extinguishment of the existing public debt. After eight years of experience under the sinking fund act of 1846, we find our public indebtedness but slightly diminished. The constitutional amendment just adopted demands the establishment of an effective sinking fund for its payment, and I shall consider it one of the leading duties of my administration to see that that amendment is carried out both in its letter and its spirit.—I cannot regard the reduction of the three mill tax on property, made at the last regular session of the Legislature, otherwise than as inopportune, and doubtless existing financial embarrasments will for a time reduce the amount derived from other sources of revenue. Nor will any very large amount of the purchase money of the main line of the public works be realized by the Treasury for a considerable period. It will, therefore, be necessary for the State to husband her resources, and to increase her revenues as far as is possible, without oppression to any interest, in order to meet her current and necessary outlays, the demands of her creditors, and the positive obligation of the constitutional amendment.

There is a great lack of consistency and principle in the laws passed during some years in relation to incorporations. They have been created upon no settled, uniform plan; are excessive in number; and many of them unnecessary to the accomplishment of any legitimate purpose. They have doubtless encouraged speculation, and in various ways contributed to the recent financial convulsion. Various and inconsistant provisions appear in acts establishing or extending the powers of corporate bodies of the same class and general character. The tax laws relating to them are in some confusion, and consequently taxes paid by them unequal, while some wholly escape any share of the public burdens. In brief, our system of incorporations has become so vast, diversified and difficult of comprehension, that no reasonable industry can master the whole subject, and understand precisely where we are and whither we are drifting. A thorough revision of our laws on this subject, and the establishment of general, uniform regulations for each class of corporate bodies, with the avoidance, as far as possible, of special provisions for particular corporations, are reforms imperiously demanded by the public interests in which I shall heartily co-operate. I have no hostility to express against incorporations for proper objects beyond the power of individual means and skill; nor generally against legislative facilities for the application of labor and capital to the creation of wealth, where individual unprompted action will not go. But no one can assert that we have limited ourselves to such a policy, nor that our laws on this subject have been careful, consistent and just.

But, notwithstanding all topics of regret or criticism in our public career, (and which should bear their proper fruit in amendment and reform) we may well be proud of this Pennsylvania of ours—of her people, her institutions and her laws. She has become great, prosperous and powerful, ranking among the first of the States, and her condition at home and character abroad bear testimony to her merits, and promise for her a distinguished future. Besides her agriculturel resources which are great and first in importance, she is capable of producing in untold quantities those two articles of prime necessity and universal use, Iron and Coal. Even in times of wide spread financial calamity, when speculation and extravagance have done their worst to cripple the operations of capital, and stay the hand of labor in its useful toil, the leading interests of our State may be counted among the first to revive and to furnish a strong and reliable basis for the resumption of activity in all the channels of employment, and in all the operations of trade. That government would be unwise and blind which would administer the public affairs of this State, otherwise than in a spirit of kindness and protection to these great and capital interests.

From the earliest period of our history, it has been the policy of Pennsylvania to educate all her citizens; and at this time our institutions of learning and educational facilities are equal to those of any country. Our Common School system is justly distinguished as one of the most practical and efficient in the Union. Let us then cherish this traditional policy, coming down to us from the fathers of the Commonwealth, and by every means in our power foster and strengthen the measures now successfully producing the results so ardently desired by the patriotic men who have gone before us.

While our domestic affairs and policy naturally will occupy most of the attention of our Government and our people, it is not to be forgotten that Pennsylvania bears very interesting relations to the other States of the confederacy, and looks with an anxious eye to the proceedings and policy of the General Government. It is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations with our sister States, and to frown upon all attempts to sow among them feelings of alienation. We should exert our whole influence to keep the government of the Union in its true position, as the common agent of the States and the people, exercising high powers in trust for their advantage and welfare, and deriving all its powers from the written constitution which called it into being. At this time we have strong reason to confide in that Government, as we know that its administration is in safe, able and patriotic hands; and that it may be trusted to deal justly with all sections of the country.

Insubordination—an utter disregard and contempt of just and lawful authority—has heretofore produced difficulties in the Territories of Kansas and Utah, and in the case of the latter, has now precipitated a state of armed hostility between the inhabitants and the General Government. In the former, the peaceful American remedy for the redress of political grievances, real or imaginary—the ballot-box—has been for a long time abjured by a considerable portion of the population, and a struggle between legal authority and unlawful and irregular combinations continued down to the present period. Meantime, contributions of money and aid from the States, have kept up excitement and turbulence in the Territory, and enabled designing men there to inflame passions, which otherwise would long since have subsided. The judgment and opinion of the country cannot be too strongly consolidated in favor of the laws, and against all who rise up to oppose them by unauthorized means. Nor can the excuse for resistance to the Territorial laws, and for failing to perform the duties of citizenship under them, that wrongs and frauds were perpetrated at elections, be admitted as a justification. Where elections are so frequent, and the right of suffrage so liberal, as in this country, it is peculiarly the duty of a good citizen to obey existing authorities, and even objectionable laws, knowing that the former can be changed, and the latter modified or repealed, within a very brief period. And as to disputed elections, they must be decided by the proper legal authority, and not by individual citizens, or irregular self-constituted assemblages.

Insubordination to necessary and rightful authority, instigated and encouraged by unworthy men in the organized States, who desired that discord should continue, and were willing to contribute to that object, is the prolific foundation from which the troubles in Kansas have heretofore proceeded. It was natural, perhaps inevitable, that this conduct, by a party in the territory should provoke an opposite party to many unjustifiable acts, and to much imprudent and unreasonable conduct. Thus extremes act and re-act upon each other, and when the laws are defied and individual action let loose, wrong, outrage and violence are necessary results.

The last phase of the Kansas question, which is upon the constitution framed by a Territorial Convention, is peculiarly for the judgment of Congress, to which the power of admitting new States is confided by the Constitution of the Union. The representatives of the people and of the States in Congress assembled, will meet that question under all the responsibilities which they owe to their constituents, and which are imposed upon them by their oaths of office; and with full information upon matters of fact important to the formation of a final judgment. Events are constantly occurring in the territory which will afford matter for Congressional debate, and may affect the ultimate decision.

To the people of Pennsylvania the admission of a new State into the Union—into that confederacy of which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest.—And I believe I express their sentiments as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory, should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and, if desired by them, they should also be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon such Constitution after it is framed. Of course those who then fail to vote in either case, cannot complain that the proceeding goes on without their participation.—It is to be hoped, that Congress will make such provision for other Territories that the present difficulty will have no repetition in the future.

In conclusion, permit me to observe, that all experience and reflection prove that the moral virtues form the only firm foundation of public order as well as individual character, and their support should therefore engage the profound attention of Government, and the co-operation of all good men. Frail, indeed will be any structure reared for the regulation of society, and the promotion of man's true and substantial happiness, unless it stand upon a foundation more permanent than paper arrangements or the fleeting impulses of the hour! The recognition of a Great Supreme power, which rules the affairs of nations and of men, is the only support of those virtues which can make a people distinguished and prosperous, and give to Government duration and success.

Sincerely imploring the Divine guidance in the performance of duty, I assume the post assigned me by the people, indulging the hope that at the termination of my service I shall enjoy the approval of my own conscience, and behold Pennsylvania advanced and secure in her position as one of the great communities of the New World—her standard aloft, and proudly bearing, untarnished, her motto of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

From the Washington American.

GRAND DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

EXTRACT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

"How ardently I have longed to meet you here,
That in close conclave we together might
Bewail the woes which, like a mighty flood,
Have all our hopes and prospects overwhelmed;
Discuss the causes of the sad event,
And, gathering wisdom from our late mishaps,
Contrive by what means we may best avert
Our final doom; how save our sinking ship,
Which, like a foundreed craft, now floats at large,
Broken and rotten on the swelling wave
Of schismatic ascendency."
Then Douglas bold his muse invoked,
Folded his arms and thus he spoke:
"By consultation with our mutual friends,
And in my journey hitherward, I called
On Sunday last upon the reverend Sage.
For four full hours upon that sacred day,
We viewed this subject in its grave aspects,
Talked and retalked it, scanned and conned it o'er,
Discussed its merits, bearings and designs,
Its means, its end, and all its bitter fruit—
And from all that I could hear or see, or think,
I could not tell to which side he inclined.
But Buck is with me, mark; I know the man—
For had he declared himself on either side,
He surely would have stabbed it to the heart.
For silence and non-committalism prove him still
A hunker true, in spirit, aim and will."
Bigler—
"Mr. President, I must express surprise
[illegible] gentleman should now arise,
Our council to divide;
That he should think to lead astray
Our party from the appointed way,
To paths we know not of."
Hale—*(solo voce,)*
"O, what a tangled web we weave
When first we practice to deceive!"
Hunter—
"And were't not that at thy beck and call
A faction great, not large nor small,
Might here arise;
And thus disturb the harmony
Of brethren bound in amity,
We'd spurn you hence."
Green—
"And Douglas, more, I tell thee here,
Here, in thy pitch of pride,
E'en with these Freesoilers near,
I tell thee, thou'rt defied.
And if thou saidst old Buck's not peer
To any Squatter Sovereign here,
Eastward or Westward, far or near,
Bold Angus, thou hast told a story."
Wilson—
"Behold how sinners disagree,
The Publican and Pharisee;
One doth his righteousness proclaim,
The other owns his guilt and shame."
Toombs—
"And is there then in Gilead found
No balm to heal this smarting wound,
Made by the warmed viper's breath?
Seward—
"Hark! from the Tombs the mournful sound,
Mine ears attend the cry;
Ye Locos come and view the ground,
Where you must shortly lie."
Douglas—
"Behold the precious balm is found
To lull the pain, to heal the wound.
Here is a resolution, quaintly drawn,
Which, while it reads freesoil may still be turned,
By skilful rhetoric, to its opposite.
And thus may be made to justify what'er
Ourselves in future may devise."
Toombs—
"I'll have no resolution which shall bind
The Loco party to that cursed creed,
And make us bow our necks and take the yoke
To drag the car of Abolitionism."
Bigler—
"Toombs, forbear, for with prophetic ken,
I see our party hopes revive again;
Visions of glory crowd my laboring brain,
And stores of plunder press, and endless train.
The past is gone, the present we enjoy,
And let's this day our means employ;
If union now our mutual Councils bless,
'Twill be the pledge of spoil and happiness."
Toombs—
"Forgive me, Douglas, once again,
No more I'll seek to give thee pain."
Pugh—
"Let us join hands and altogether swear
Our mutual wants and losses to repair,
And pray to Heaven to grant us all our jar,
And Sanctify all means we may employ."
They all join hands in token of forgiveness.
[The spirit of Kansas is then supposed to appear in the scene and express her surprise and admiration in the following chant.—]
"Sweet is the carol of the early lark,
As, heavenward rising, he salutes the morn;
Sweet is the music of the church-going bell,
Which calls the early penitant to prayer.
Sweet are the hymns which, like soft incense rise,
To call down kindred blessings from the skies;
And sweet's the voice of prayer.
But sweeter far, and dearer far to me,
Are Locos bound in unity;
And sweeter far than these combined,
Are the spoils of office to a pious mind."
Douglas—
"Waiter, the brandy! Friends, let's take a horn,
To celebrate the day our hopes were born;
Lo! here a deep libation down I pour,
In memory of this consecrated hour."

A German prince, in a dream, seeing three rats—one fat, the other lean, and the third blind—sent for a celebrated Bohemian gypsy, and demanded an explanation. "The fat rat," said the sorceress, "is your prime minister, the lean rat your people, and the blind rat yourself."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

[*From the Alta California (of San Francisco) of December* 12.]

Narrative of Lieut. Beale's Wagon Road Expedition from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River.

We present our readers, this morning, with an outline narrative of Lieut. Beale's exploration of the southern wagon route, taken from the note book of Mr. J. H. Porter, attached to the scientific corps of the expedition. Lieut. Beale arrived here on Thursday, from Los Angeles. The object of the expedition, (which is just completed,) as specified in the written instructions of the Secretary of War, was to proceed from Philadelphia to Indianola, Texas, where the camels had been landed from the storeship Supply, Lieut. David Porter, and from thence to proceed to Fort Defiance, in New Mexico, near Santa Fe, and from that place to commence the survey of the wagon road through to Colorado River, near the supposed mouth of the Mojave.

Lieut. E. F. Beale and his party arrived at San Antonio on the 16th of June. From San Antonio they proceeded to Camp Verde, on the Verde river, where the camels had been conveyed, to await his requisition and that of Capt. Pope, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, who had been deputed by Government to construct artesian wells upon the Pecas, in Texas. He selected twenty-three out of the ninety camels at that place and three dromedaries.—Together with the animals were two Greeks, a Turk and two Arabs, who left him at San Antonio, being desirous of returning home.

THE START.

The party left San Antonio on the 25th of June; the camels packed with a large portion of the grain for ten teams of mules. The toulus, or regular pack camels, of which there were seven, are capable of carrying a load of one thousand pounds. They passed over the old wagon road, extending some seven hundred miles between San Antonio and El Paso, and reached Alberquerque on the 10th of August.

THE ROUTE THROUGH NEW MEXICO.

Leaving some of the wagons which had become unnecessary to transport the baggage, the expedition crossed the Rio Grande, and turned towards the Colorado. They crossed the dry bed of the little Puerto, and proceeded on the road lying within sight of the river and among the mountain spurs extending through New Mexico. They passed through the pueblo of Laguna, inhabited by a mixed population of Indians and New Mexicans. They were now travelling upon Coronado's route—who, in 1530, passed through this country, the first explorer of New Mexico. Continuing upon the road, to the new town of Zuni, situated about eight miles from the aboriginal ruins of that name, they passed the Rio Frio, running through a remarkable volcanic basis, of ancient formation. They waited, upon the Piscado, the arrival of Col. Loring, who was returning with his command, from the Gila. While the expedition was proceeding to Zuni, Lieut. Beale in company with Col. Loring, made a detonur towards the northward, in the Navaje country, to Fort Defiance, a distance of ninety miles, to procure an escort of United States troops, for which he had an order from the Secretary of War.

THE INSCRIPTION ROCK.

Passing over this country, which Mr. Porter considers the most beautiful he ever traversed, and covered with almost interminable forests of noble and lofty pine trees, they arrived, on the 24th of August, at El Moro, or the Inscription Rock. This remarkable natural formation merits a particular description. Emerging from the forest which skirts the bases of the backbone of the Western Continent, without any previous indication of its existence, and in the midst of an almost exclusively volcanic country, a smooth wall of white sandstone rises from the grassy plain which spreads away from its base, to an altitude of 1000 feet.

At its southeastern base is the spring known as El Moro. It is wedge-shaped, and its summit is crowned by an ancient aboriginal fortress evidently the work of the same artisans, whose tumuli are visible from Peru to Wisconsin.—Sloping from the southwest it an artificial plateau, leading to the western entrance of the mountain, which forms a natural corral, capable of holding at least five thousand head of animals, and entirely impregnable except by a very narrow passage, easily defended and partially fortified. In this corral grow the loftiest pine trees, whose heads are far below the crest of the rock which towers above them.—The party from this point proceeded to within twelve miles of Zuni, where they encamped, and awaited Mr. Beale's arrival from Fort Defiance.

THE ROUTE FROM EL MORO.

He arrived on the 28th, with his escort, and after treating with the Indians for corn, they started upon Whipple's trail, and encamped upon a plain covered with splendid gramma grass. The expedition from this camping place, passed over a comparatively level country, well watered, and abounding in fine grass. Ranges of mountains, of volcanic origin, were visible in all directions, some of them capped with snow. This mountainous feature is the prevailing topography between Zuni and the Colorado Chiquito on the 4th of September, on the 6th, they crossed it without difficulty. The river is a winding, narrow and muddy stream. At the ford there were only four feet of water.—The camels from the first made the marches without fatigue or flagging. They continued their course on the parallel of 35 degrees, finding excellent water at convenient intervals and the most luxuriant blue gramma grass.

AN UNEXPLORED COUNTRY.

The course now lay through an unexplored region, presenting the wave line, intersected by ranges of irregular serrated volcanic mountains. They encamped upon a reservoir of pure water, discovered by the guide, Sevedra, to which Lieut. Beale gave the name of King's Creek. The trail of 1853, made by Lieut. Whipple, being obliterated by time, and also that of Aubrey, Lieut. Beale selected a road for himself, and thus from the point above mentioned, the travellers, until reaching the Colorado, were passing over a terra incognita. Expeditions from the camping place were despatched by Lieut. Beale, in various directions, to examine the face of the country.

AUBREY'S CANON.

In one of these, led by Lieut. Beale himself, they discovered what was believed to be the celebrated canon of Aubrey, described by him in his notes. An idea may be gathered of the stupendous depth of this great chasm, from the fact that standing on its precipitous brink, a musket ball discharged, occupied nearly half a minute in reaching the bottom at its shallowest point. This was proved by frequent experiments. Its width was so great, that a musket ball, discharged horizontally, fell about a quarter of the way across. This chasm appears to be a vast sink in the general level of the country, the result of some ancient volcanic convulsion. They descended to the bottom and explored it to its mouth. In it they discovered the Indian trail to the Mojave villages.

EXTRAORDINARY NATURAL FEATURES.

Some peculiar characteristics in the feature of this section of country are worthy of remark. The road extending over mesas resembled more a work of art, like the roads constructed by the Roman Generals and Napoleon, than natural formations. The palisade formations, on all hands, loomed up like gigantic fortifications. Singular to say, the volcanic rock was carpeted with the most luxuriant blue gramma grass, affording food for animals as nutritious as oats. Only a thin stratum of soil laid between this and the rock. Specimens of petrifactions of the most wonderful description, presented themselves. And there, on the western bank of the Rio de la Xara, they found a rock, about twenty-five feet square, in the heart of which was a large petrified tree. The fragment was detached from the main body, in which the boughs were distinctly visible. They also found, in the beginning of their new route, inscriptions on the rocks, evincing the progression of the writers from the ideagraphic to the Phonetic character. This argues a very high degree of cultivation among the ancient inhabitants of these regions, as do their fortifications.

ARRIVAL AT THE COLORADO RIVER.

The guides having proved unworthy of trust the expedition was preceded by parties detached in search of water, which was invarinbly found, showing that, up to this point, the route is in every way available for emigrant trains, it being scarcely necessary to double teams in a single instance. Nothing of consequence occurred from this point until the arrival of the expedition at the Colorado river, which they gained without difficulty, camping on its banks, for the first time, on the 19th of October, having ridden over the country on either side of the route for a considerable distance.

SWIMMING THE CAMELS.

At this place, the camels themselves refuted some assertions which have been confidently made of them—that they are unable to swim. Father Hue, in his work, describes his detention upon the Yellow river, in China, on account of the difficulty of crossing his camels, for, he says, "the animal cannot swim." The opinion has also been supported by many writers.

On this occasion, Lieut. Beale's determining to try the experiment, led one of the large toulus to the bank of the river, and had him driven into the water. As soon as he found himself out of his depth, he struck off without hesitation for the opposite shore, swimming high and with perfect ease. The rest of the train were crossed in batches of five and six, not one of them, apparently, had the slightest difficulty in the passage.

A PORTION OF THE GREAT DESERT.

Here the travelers found the first sandy country on their route. The grass was poor and thin, and water at longer intervals than they had yet found it. They were enabled, however, to procure a sufficient supply, without any suffering, and continued their course due west, until they struck the Mojave river—a distance of about eighty miles—that is to where water appears flowing in the bed of the river. This is a northern continuation of the great American Desert of New Mexico, but presents less of the sterile and desolate features of the southern or main body of the desert, and is infinitely preferable to travel over.

ARRIVAL AT LOS ANGLES.

The route now followed the Mojave on its eastern bank until the party reached the Mormon road, which they kept, crossing the San Bernardino Mountains at the Cajon Pass, and continued the journey over the well known road from San Bernarding to Los Angles, where they arrived on the 20th of November.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE CAMEL EXPERIMENT.

The experiment of the camels and dromedaries has proved a triumphant success. In opposition to the opinions of many United States officers, they have shown themselves admirably adapted for traversing the wastes of Western America. In some instances these wonderful animals went a week, and in one, ten days, without water—not because it did not exist on the route, but from the lack of desire for it, and on the tenth day the animal drank with comparative indifference. They could go, if required, over two weeks without tasting water. Their food is of the simplest and coarsest description; they eat, as they progress, whatever grows on the wayside, bending their long necks and thrusting their heads alike into the narrowest crevices for the cactus, or the stunted verdure, or cropping the leaves from the boughs of the trees, without in the least retarding their speed. Truly they may be called the ships of the desert, and, when taken in comparison with mules, horses or cattle, which require food almost as regularly as man, they seem adapted by nature to the novel task to which our government has now devoted them.

A CABINET OF CURIOSITIES.—For the first time in the history of this nation, the Cabinet at Washington is enabled to present to the country the rare spectacle of a conclave of political husksters. Asonishment is lost in contempt while one candidly and coolly reads the letters of Messrs. Cobb, Brown, Toucey, Cass, Black etc., flanked by a weak diatribe from poor Bigler, to the late meeting called and held at Philadelphia, to endorse the new position of the administration in this Kansas swindle. Cabinet officers coming down from their position to bandy epithets, to scold and threaten and promise and beg before the country; to disclose at the gatherings of short boys and shoulder-strikers, led by their fuglemen, men of the "first respectability," the policy of the administration for the future; to promise what in the next week, in the rush of events, they may not be able nor willing to perform—this is a spectacle fit to be wept over by every patriot in the land.

In the face of facts that are a disgrace to the age and land in which we live; in the face of facts disclosed by bitter Democratic partizans like Walker setting forth the present and past system of wrong and outrage under which seven-eighths of the people of Kansas have patiently suffered for years, Mr. Attorney General Black has the hardihood to say in his letter:

"The people of Kansas would be ruled by nothing but the bayonet, and two thousand bayonets were sent there to keep them in order."

Each of these Cabinet papers speaks of all that has been done in Kansas preparatory to this Lecompton swindle as fair, legal and aboveboard.

Gov. Walker in his letter of resignation, says when and where the frauds and disfranchisement of the Convention election occurred, and that fifteen counties were absolutely disfranchised. His language is: "These fifteen counties, including many of the oldest organized counties in the territory, were entirely disfranchised, and did not give, by no fault of their own could not give, a solitary vote for delegates to that Convention." Attorney General Black says: "The delegates were chosen at a fair and free election, after a full notice to all the voters."

Was there ever falsification like this!

The Philadelphia *North American*, in an exceedingly powerful article which our narrow space forbids us quoting entire, very justly remarks:

"Partizanship, and not statesmanship, stands out upon the face of each of these Cabinet epistles, as if the word had been printed in huge capitals at the head of each. The purpose is partizan, and the argument flippant and shallow special pleading. The Attorney General has a comprehensive term for the people of Kansas, and for all dissentients from the doctrines resolved on—the term "Abolitionists." The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, half a dozen times each, repeat the epithet "Black Republicans," as applied to the same classes. The Cabinet thus chooses to bandy epithets scarcely tolerable on the political rostrum, or in the partizan press. What good can come of this departure from dignity, and from the stern path of duty to which it is right—a right which will be asserted—to hold those occupying high places in the public affairs of the whole people! Those who write in this style from the high offices they occupy, might be rebuked by their own clerical force for gross impropriety, and a power of dismissal should somewhere exist, if the precedent now set is to be followed."

Stringfellow's Letter.

Mr. J. H. Stringfellow, who once upon a time, was considered the biggest and most ferocious "border ruffian" in Kansas, is now in Washington, and writes a letter against the Lecompton Constitution, which the *Union* would not publish, but which the New York *Herald*, another organ of Mr. Buchanan, does. This letter closes as follows:

"In a few days after my arrival it was announced that Acting Governor Stanton had convened the Territorial Legislature in extra session, a course he had undoubted authority to pursue, however much the policy may be doubted. The representatives of the people, elected by 18,000 voters, 9,000 of whom voted for Mr. Parrot for Congress, as being opposed to any Constitution from the Lecompton Convention, passed a bill providing for the submission of [illegible] people for a negative vote, thus affording them the only opportunity they could have of expressing their objection to that instrument, or of being admitted into the Union under it. I have said that, should the Democratic members from the free States, urged by the South, and for no practical good to the South, lug Kansas into the Union against the remonstance of two-thirds of the people, that remonstrance expressed in the only legal way they could express it, namely, by a vote of the people under the act of Legislature, with all the penalties for fraudulent voting that could be provided by law, that in such event the Democratic party would of necessity be broken down at the North, the peace and interest of Missouri and Kansas, if not the whole Union, seriously endangered, and by no sort of contingency could the interest of the South in Kansas be advanced. So believing, I have urged that if the people of Kansas, by their vote on Monday last did, by a large majority decide against the constitution, that Congress, and especially Southern members, should in answer to the petition of the people thus expressed, reject the application for admission, and at once pass an act for the formation of a new constitution, upon terms similar to those proposed by the "Toombs bill" of 1856.

KANSAS.

The returns of the vote upon the Constitution, December 21, have been counted and declared by Calhoun as follows:

Constitution with Slavery	3,063
Constitution without Slavery	576
Total vote	6639

These returns include 3,562 votes from precincts known to have less than one thousand inhabitants. Governr Walker estimates that the real Pro-Slavery strength in the Territory does not exceed two thousand.

At the election, January 4, under the Lecompton Constitution, the Legislature has been carried by the Free State party. The Senate is divided—Free State, 13; Democrats, 6. The House—Free State. 29: Democrats, 14.

Calhoun had not yet declared the vote for Governor and members of Congress, although the time for receiving returns had expired. As far as received, Smith, Free State candidate for Governor, had received 6,238, against 6,530 for Marshall, Democrat. For Congress, Parrott, Free State, had received 6,623, against 6,568 for Carr, Democrat.

The vote against the Constitution is not yet officially declared, but is still stated at 10,000.

It remains to be seen whether Congress will drag a State into the Union, under institutions so undeniably repudiated by the people concerned.

It is stated from Kansas, that the Territorial Legislature will provide for a new Convention to frame a Constitution.

The arrest of Henderson by the Free State men, heretofore reported by the telegraph, is explained by the St. Louis *Democrat*. Henderson was on his way with a return of several hundred votes from "Delaware Crossing," a place having about twenty inhabitants. Some people, thinking that Calhoun had enough of such returns already, concluded to capture Henderson. Whether they have "*cut his ears off*," remains to be seen.—*Washington Republic.*

Wm. A. Porter has taken his seat on the Supreme Bench.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.
THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 16.—The R. M. steamship America, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 2d instant, has arrived at this port.

The America brings $9,615 in specie.

The political news by this arrival is not of an important nature. Financially it is quite favarable. There was a continued growing ease in the English money market, but no reduction of the rate of interest by the banks had taken place.

The loss of the rebels at Lucknow was estimated at 7,000 men.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CANTON.

[*From the London Times.*

By the present time, probably, Canton has been attacked and captured. It has been determined to make the dispute entirely local.—Should the Emperor answer the capture of Canton by the expulsion of the English traders from Shanghai, then, indeed matters will grow serious; but should he determine that the Canton Governor and mob have been justly punished, it is possible that hostilities may be confined to the operations which were to be commenced in the south. The British force seems to be sufficient for the purpose of retribution at Canton. "In a few days," says our correspondent, "we may reasonably expect to have 700 guns and 7,000 men in these waters. Of the latter we shall be able, probably, to land 4,000." The "blue jackets" were being drilled for service on land. We learn that the French have also determined to resort to hostilities against the Chinese. It should be understood beforehand that such a union is by no means analogous to the combined operations in the Crimea.

VIRGINIA.

Governor Wise's Tammmany Hall letter has created a great storm at Richmond The Democratic members of the Legislature immediately caucussed, and passed the following resolutions, with only two or three dissenting votes:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Democratic members of the General Assembly of Virginia, the conclusion to which the President of the United States has arrived, as expressed in his recent message, in favor of the admission of Kansas in the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, is just and right.

"*Resolved*, That Congress has no right to look further into the Constitution submitted by the State of Kansas, in its application to be admitted into this Union, than to see that the said Constitution is republican in its form.

"*Resolved*, That it is due to the peace and harmony of this Union, that Congress should speedily admit Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, without further conditions."

Resolutions of the same tenor were afterwards passed by the House, and will doubtless pass the Senate.

The filibusters resolutions introduced into the Virginia Legislature on the 4th instant, have not yet been acted upon. General Walker is at Richmond, trying to urge them through.—There is a good deal of opposition to them.

THE MORMONS NOT GOING TO RUN AWAY.

ST. LOUIS, JAN. 19.—The Republican has received information from Fort Lawrence, through an Indian trader who arrived at Jefferson City yesterday, and who reports meeting on the 23d of December, between 600 and 700 Cheyennes and Camanche Indians, returning from Salt Lake to their villages on the Black Walnut Hills, about 80 miles southeast of Fort Laramie.

They were accompanied by about twenty Mormon leaders. It was their intention to remain in the camp erected there until Spring, and then employ themselves under Mormon influence in harrassing, and cutting off the supply trains sent to the relief of Colonel Johnson.

The Indians had been led to believe that the Mormons had eighty thousand fighting men well equipped for service. They also spoke of numerous fortifications and a large number of Indian allies, and declared that the Mormons have no idea of running away from Utan.

ASHAMED OF IT.—In the debate in the Senate upon the Treasury note bill, Mr. Pugh (Democrat) said:

"At the last session we were called upon, in a great hurry, to reduce the tariff. What was the argument for that haste? That if we did not reduce the tariff in double quick time, there would be a surplus of $60,000,000 of coin in the Sub-Treasury, and it would break everybody. We have passed a tariff bill, but we have no money in the Treasury. Is this the way the financial affairs of this Government are to be conducted? You begin at one session to press through a bill to drive money out of the Treasury, and then come here and press us into the night hours to get another bill to put money into the Treasury. I think it is a serious impeachment of the financial abilities of the Democratic party; and, without meaning to be unkind to individuals, I am a little *ashamed of it.*

We are precipitating the Government of the United States, in a time of peace, without any excise for it, into a system of continental paper money. I can make nothing else out of it."

MRS. SENATOR DOUGLAS DIRECTING DOCUMENTS.—I called on Senator Douglas last evening, for a short time, and found him busy in his study franking copies of his speech all over the Union. Diligently engaged in directing the speeches as they were franked, was Mrs. Douglas, radiant and beautiful in her elegant evening attire. She wrote rapidly a bold run hand, which evinced energy and decision of character, while she carried on a part of the conversation at the same time. She is truly a very beautiful lady in form and figure, with a countenance expressive not only of intellect and energy, but affection and pure womanly sympathies. She has evidently the mind to investigate and comprehend questions on politics, for some of her remarks exhibited considerable feeling concerning the position of Kansas affairs. A gentleman had just brought in some three hundred names of citizens of Cincinnati, and she proceeded at once to direct each copy of her husband's speech, while Mr. Douglas added his frank. Those who receive the speeches will, therefore, have a specimen of chirography by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas.—*Washington Correspondence of Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Gov. Packer has a great many applicants for the few offices he has to dispose of.

HAMMERED IRON.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have leased, the Bedford Forge, heretofore carried on by John King & Co., situate in Hopewell Township, where they are now manufacturing, and are prepared to supply all orders for every description of hammered Iron, on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms. Their Iron may be relied upon as being of the best quality. All kinds of country produce, and all kinds of wrought Iron scraps, taken at the highest market prices. PIPER & SCOTT.

Nov. 27, 1857.—tf.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY,

Just Published, Gratis, the 25th Thousand.

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of the System, Impotency, and Impediments, to Marriage generally, by B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting two postage stamps to Dr. DE LANEY, 17, Lispenard Street, New York.

Nov. 13, 1857.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO.

NOS. 2 & 4 CHESTNUT Street, (south side, below Water,) PHILADELPHIA,

(THE OLDEST WOOD-WARE HOUSE, IN THE CITY.)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale dealers in Patent Medicine, made *BROOMS*, Patent Grooved *CEDAR-WARE, Warranted not to shrink, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CORDS, BRUSHES*, &c., of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock.

Feb. 27, 1857.—zz.

WINDMILLS! WINDMILLS!!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers, as well as the public generally, that he still continues the manufactory of *WINDMILLS*, and keeps them on hand constantly. He will also do all kinds of repairing in his line of business. As his mills are well known in Bedford county, he deems it unnecessary to say anything about them. His shop is as formerly, at the East end of Bedford, on Pitt Street, near the Foundry.

SIMON DICKERHOOF.

Aug. 21, 1857.—3m.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—*A Pomade for beautifying the Hair.*—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance—It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed

FETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*"

For sale by all Druggists. 127eowz.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, As com & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndollar & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
I. E. LOWRY,
C. W. ASHCOM,
J. C EVERHART.

Hopewell, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.

Hopewell, Nov. 6, 1857.

SEND FOR IT.

THE most superbly illustrated Magazine ever published in America, is the December number of the COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL, containing over *sixty splendid Engravings*, and giving full particulars of the benefits of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, *two dollars a year; single copies fifty cents.* Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who wish to subscribe on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

See advertisement headed "*Brilliant Prospectus*" in this paper. Address,

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
548 *Broadway, New-York.*

Dec. 11, 1857.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music arranged to order.

SURYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Register of Bedford County hath issued letters testamentary to the subscriber, on the Estate of Ann Feighter, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd. All those who know themselves indebted to said Estate will please make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS McCOY, *Adm'r.*

1st mo. 15th, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King, and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemnos Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY S. KING,

Nov. 27, 1857.—tf. JAMES MADARA.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemnos Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects, belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co.

Nov. 27, 1857.—tf. HENRY S. KING.

LAST NOTICE!

THE subscribers now have their books posted for settlement, and call upon *all persons* doing business with them, to come forward and settle up their accounts immediately. They hope this notice will not be passed unheeded, as this is the first time for years of business, that a similar call has been made. One of the firm being now engaged in other business, the business of the firm imperatively demands settlement. Hides of all kinds will be taken in payment for balances due.

TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Jan. 1, 1858.—tf.

Country Physicians, can have their orders filled, with the very best articles, at city prices at Dr. Harry's Cheap Drug Store, Pitt st. Bedford, Penn'a.

Oct. 31, 1856. DR. B. F. HARRY.

As the season for chapped hands and faces, is coming on, we advise our friends to call on Dr. Harry, at the cheap Drug Store, and get a box of Bazin's Amandine for prevention and cure of chapped hands, only 37½ per box.

PROFESSOR WOODS' HAIR RESTORATIVE.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair, will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call, then upon the bald, the gray, or diseased in scalp, to use it: and surely, the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curls, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongues of thousands.

Watertown, Mass., May 1, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Allow me to attest the virtues and magic powers of your Hair Restorative. Three months since, being exceedingly gray, I purchased and soon commenced to use, two bottles; and it soon began to tell, in restoring the silver locks to their native color, and the hair which was before dry and harsh, and falling off, now became soft and glossy, and it ceased falling; the dandruff disappeared, and the scalp lost all the disagreeable itching, so annoying before, and now, I not only look but feel young again.

Respectfully, yours, etc.

CHAS. WHITNEY.

New York, Oct. 2, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: After reading the advertisement in one of the New York journals, of your celebrated Hair Restorative, I procured a half pint bottle, and was so much pleased with it that I continued its use for two months, and am satisfied it is decidedly the best preparation before the public. It at once removed all the dandruff and unpleasant itching from the scalp, and has restored my hair naturally, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

You have permission to refer to me, all who entertain any doubts of its performing all that is claimed for it.

MISS FEEKS, 26½ Greenwich Av.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. It restored my hair where it had fallen off; it cleans the head, and renders the hair soft and smooth—much more so than oil.

MARY A. ATKINSON.

Louisville, Nov. 1, 1855.

State of Illinois, Carlisle, June 27, '55.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought prematurely gray, but by the use of the "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanetly so.

SIDNEY BREESE.
Ex-Senator United States.

[*From the Washington Star.*]

Among the many preparations now in use for the restoring, preserving and beautifying the hair, there are none that we can recommend with more confidence than Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative now in general use throughout the States. This preparation possesses the most invigoratin qualities, and never fails in producing the most happy results when applied according to directions. We refer our readers to the advertisement for a few of the innumerable certificates which have been sent by parties, who have been benefitted by it, and who feel happy in giving testimony to its wonderful effects produced on them.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggists, generally.

Oct. 30, 1857.—3m.

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR, OR LIVER REMEDY

IS AN ARTICLE THAT EVERY BODY needs who is not in a perfect state of health for the *Liver* is second only to the heart in our human economy, and when that is deranged the whole vital machinery runs wrong. To find a medicine peculiarly adapted to this disease has been the study of one of the proprietors, in a large and extended practice for the past twenty years, and the result of his experiment is the Invigorator, as a never-failing remedy where medicine has any power to help. As a Liver Remedy it has no equal, as all testify who use it.

A lady writing from Brooklyn, says, "Would that I could express in this short letter the value your Invigorator has been to me in raising a large family of children, for it has never failed to relieve all affections of the stomach, bowels or attacks of worms. If mothers once had this remedy placed within their reach, and were taught how to use it, a fearful and untold amount of agony might be saved."

One of our prominent bankers says, "Five or six years since I found myself running down with a liver difficulty; resorting to your Invigorator, was greatly relieved, and, continuing for a season, was entirely restored."

A clergyman called at our office the other day and said he had given a poor woman a bottle, who was suffering very badly from Liver Complaint, and before she had taken the whole of it she was at work earning bread for her family.

A gentleman, recently from the West, says, while at Chicago, he was attacked with a slow, lingering fever, that baffled the skill of physicians, but the Invigorator cured him in a few days.

One of our city merchants said, while on a visit to Troy, a few days since, he was attacked with bowel and stomach disorders, so as to confine him to his room, he sent to the drug store for a bottle of Invigorator, took one dose, which relieved him so that he was able to attend his business.

An acquaintance, whose business compels him to write most of the time, says, he became so weak as to be unable at times to hold his pen, while at others, sleep would overpower him, but the Invigorator cured him.

A gentleman from Brooklyn called on us a week or two since, looking but the shadow of a man, with a skin yellow, pale and deathlike.—He had been for a long time suffering from Jaundice and Dyspepsia, and unable to attend to his business. We saw him again to-day a changed man, and to use his expression, he has not seen the bottom of the first bottle, and further adds "it saved my life, for I was fast going to a consumptive's grave."

Among the hundreds of Liver Remedies now offered to the public, there are none we can so fully recommend as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy, so generally known now throughout the Union. This preparation is truly a Liver Invigorator, producing the most happy results on all who use it. Almost innumerable certificates have been given of the great virtue of this medicine by those of the highest standing in society, and it is, without doubt, the best preparation now before the public.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggists generally.

Oct, 30, 1857.

Bazins Fancy Soap—shaving Cream, just received from the city, by Dr. Harry.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 29, 1858

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Reduction of Terms!

THE INQUIRER AT ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, IN ADVANCE!

We have changed the terms of the BEDFORD INQUIRER, from this date, to $1.50 per annum, if paid in advance. If payment be not made within the year, $2.00 will be charged. If delayed until after the year expires, $2.50 will be charged. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

All subscriptions paid between this date, and February Court, on the new year, will be considered in advance.

Come on, then, friends, and subscribe for the INQUIRER; there is scarcely a man in the County but can afford to take a County paper at these low rates.

To all our old subscribers, who are indebted to us for over one year's subscription, we will settle off at the rate of $2.00 per annum, if paid until February Court. After that time $2.50 will be charged.

Dec. 4, 1857.

TO PERSONS RAISING CLUBS.

To any one raising us a Club of *five new subscribers*, cash in advance, $7.50, we will send one copy of our paper, one year, *gratis*. To any one raising us a club of *ten new subscribers*, cash in advance, $15, we will send one copy of our paper, two years gratis; and a proportionable length of time for larger clubs. Come on, friends, now is the time, these long winter evenings, and under our reduced terms, to raise us a large number of new subscribers. We advise all in want of a good paper, to subscribe for the BEDFORD INQUIRER.

We will furnish PETERSON'S MAGAZINE and the BEDFORD INQUIRER, both, one year, for $3.00 in advance.

The last *Gazette* has an article which contains as much "billingsgate," and bad grammar, as is seldom found in an article of the same length. It commences by charging that a "clique of blackguards *does* up the fishwoman slang that passes for *editorials*" which appear in our paper. It then goes on to charge, in its choicest "billingsgate" style, our late Senator with, we presume, at least, being one of the clique. The writer of that article pretends to be a lawyer, and professes to be on friendly terms, we believe, with all the members of the bar, and why he should take this opportunity to "billingsgate" one of them without a cause, his almost proverbial ill-nature and bad heart, (Somerset reputation,) will answer. As he never had a case, and has always been a *briefless pettifogger*, his *envy* causes him to try to blackguard a man who stands among the best in the County. We would also inform Mr. Briefless, that we do not have the most exalted ideas of our editorial abilities, but our articles are written by the person whose name stands at the head of this paper, and were we a little vain, we would think it high praise that our productions are considered of such ability that they are imputed to a number of persons.

The nomenclature of "nigger-organ" haunts the imagination of our cotemporary with all kinds of fantasies. The name, however, is an appropriate one, as it favors the introduction of negro slavery into all the territories of the Union, it stands to reason that it is the "nigger-organ," and ours, that opposes its introduction, and is in favor of free white labor there, is the white man's organ.

When the present proprietors of the *Gazette* took charge of that paper, last summer, as they were in a measure strangers here, we intended to treat them kindly, and in case we got into a controversy, we determined that they should commence it. It is well known that but a short time elapsed until our paper was stigmatised by them as the "*Black Republican organ*," the "*Abolition organ*," &c.—This we let pass unnoticed, until the attacks became so frequent, that forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and we hurled back their charges into their teeth. We would also now inform them, that it is not part of our nature to shrink from controversy, no matter who our opponent may be. We never were an Abolitionist or a Black Republican, and our party friends have as much cause for complaint at the nick-names they have applied to us, as they have of the very applicable term, "*nigger-organ*," which the *Gazette* has earned.

We doubt not that the articles to which it alludes, as unmistakably points to us, as the following choice specimen of "billingsgate" and bad grammar, points to that "Intellectual Beef-Heels," B. F. Meyers, of the Gazette:

"ABOLITION BILLINGSGATE.—The clique of black-guards who DOES up the fish-woman slang that passes for *editorials* (heaven save the mark!) in the muddy columns of the Abolition organ in this place SEEM to think that THEY make a very happy hit when THEY call the *Gazette* the '*nigger organ*.' We have no doubt the epithet is a very witty one for, *certes*, a 'buzzard feast' Senator would not say anything dull. We do not know, however, whether the Democracy of Bedford county will consider it either witty, or complimentary. They may, for aught we know, object to being called 'niggers.' They may even go so far as to say that the aforesaid epithet would apply with equal force to that party of fag-ends which HAS strained ITS utmost to curtail the privileges of the white man (the foreigner) and which ARE even now trying to enlarge those of the black. They will at least remember next Fall, when Abolition-Know Nothing candidates will be again sneaking around begging their votes, that the Abolitionists look upon the *Bedford Gazette* as the '*nigger organ*,' and per consequence, upon Democrats as '*niggers*.' Don't, *you* think so, *Buzzard*?"

In conclusion, we would merely remark, that we have a friend now teaching in this place, from whom it would be well for Mr. Meyers to take first lessons in Murray or Comly!

SPLENDID AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

Mr. Thomas R. Gettys, Jr., has just received from the city a large assortment of Ambrotype and Daguerreotype cases, and now takes splendid likenesses as low as 50 AND 75 CENTS! We would advise all who wish to have their likenesses taken to call on him, as he is *permanently* located in Bedford, and ought to be encouraged by our citizens. His pictures are not only correct, but *lasting*.—His rooms are in the Odd Fellows' building.

Dr. Anson Jones, ex-President of the late Republic of Texas, committed suicide on the 8th inst. He was a native of Philadelphia, and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania. He went to Texas whilst it was yet a province of Mexico, and took an active part in the revolution, which resulted in its independence. He was engaged in the battle of San Jacinto, as captain of a company. He was subsequently Minister at Washington, from the young Republic, President of the Texan Senate, and by virtue of his office, became vice President and finally President of Texas, which position he held at the period of annexation to this country. He was but recently a candidate for the office of U. States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Rusk, who, it will be remembered, also committed suicide.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1858.—This contains, in addition to the usual Almanac matter, its usual amount of valuable political statistics and information.

Price, with postage prepaid, single copies, 13 cents. American coin; thirteen copies for $1.13; one hundred copies for $8; or, if sent by express, thirteen copies for $1; one hundred copies for $7.

The Legislature is still busily engaged doing nothing, spending the people's money. One blessing, however, is, that if they are doing nothing for the interests of the people, they have as yet done little harm.

A NUISANCE.—The Town Clock—cost about $500—and don't go at all—besides the striking part has been out of order for a couple of months.

The weather still continues mild and pleasant, and appears more like spring than midwinter.

KANSAS.

The results of the election of January 4th, are not definitely known. The majority against the Lecompton Constitution is stated, in round numbers, at ten thousand. According to some accounts, the Free State men have carried the State officers, but lost the Legislature. In Leavenworth city, the majority for the Free State candidates was 1,100, and against the Lecompton Constitution, 1,350. Wyandotte county gives 185 Free State majority, and 373 majority against the Constitution. Kickapoo, Doniphan, Johnson, and Bourbon counties are said to have given 4,000 Democratic or Pro-Slavery majority.

Great excitement existed on account of the election frauds of the Democrats. Many arrests had been made. Surveyor General Calhoun was at Weston, Missouri, and was advised not to return to the Territory.

The Territorial Legislature commenced its regular session January 4. Governor Denver advises them not to legislate upon any subject, as their legislation will all be nullified by the admission of the State under the Lecompton Constitution. Our correspondent informs us, that the Legislature will call a new Convention to frame a new Constitution, and that the proceedings may be expected to be completed in about two months.

The result of the election of December 21st will not be declared by Calhoun until he declares the result of the election of January 4th. In both cases, he will announce just such such figures as suit his purposes.

In Johnson county, according to our private advices, a majority of 2,800 was returned for the "*Constitution with Slavery*." This is 1,200 stronger than the famous return of the October election. It is Senator Broderick's opinion, that these rascals should have their "*ears cut off*."

TRAGEDY IN MICHIGAN.—The Meadville (Pa.) *Journal* learns of an attempted murder and suicide, the parties being formerly Pennsylvanians, residents of Crawford county. The Journal says:

"Charles Southwick, formerly employed as a carriage trimmer here, conceived an attachment for a Miss Laura Evans, also a recent resident in this place. The lady did not reciprocate the feeling, and removed not long since with her father to Michigan. Thither, it seems, Southwick followed her, with some bad intent. He there renewed to her his solicitations, and was rejected. By some means he gained access to her bed room at night, and with a razor cut her throat. She escaped from the room to that of her father, gave the alarm, and on search being made, Southwick was found lying in her room, having attempted to commit suicide by cutting his own throat. At the latest accounts, both were alive, but lying in a very critical situation."

The Harrisburg Daily *Telegraph* is a capital paper.

MINNESOTA.—On Monday, the President sent to both branches of Congress, the Constitution of Minnesota, and it was referred to the Territorial Committees.

The Constitution sent here is that adopted and signed by the bolting and minority Convention, which never had a quorum to transact business. The Constitution is precisely the same as that adopted by the legitimate Convention, and, on this ground, the Republican members of Congress will probably feel able to sustain it. But it was undoubtedly for the purpose of embarassing them, that Gov. Medary sent on the Constitution emanating from a notoriously bogus convention. The object of the faction, of which Gov. Medary is the appointee and tool, is to keep Minnesota out of the Union, for the present, at least, it being understood that the Senators and Representatives, although Democrats, will co-operate with Judge Douglas in defeating the Lecompton swindle.—*Wash. Republic.*

OUTRAGEOUS.—It will be recollected that at the last session of Congress a bill was passed paying the members a salary of three thousand dollars a year, instead of $8 a day, as previously. It seems too that this law is retrospective, that is, it goes back; in other words, members but recently elected are paid from the fourth of March last. Many members who never served a day in Congress will receive some two thousand dollars. This is but little else than down right robbery. There is neither sense, honesty or justice in it. We wonder not that the *States*, a democratic paper published in Washington, is down upon the bill, and calls it a "Wall Street dodge."

A few days ago a bill passed both Houses, providing for the payment of this salary monthly.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

It is stated, from Wisconsin, that in a caucus of Democratic members of the Legislature, resolutions were adopted sustaining the position of Judge Douglas upon the Kansas question.

The Ohio Legislature has passed resolutions expressing confidence in the administration; reaffirming the Cincinnatti platform; declaring the refusal of the Lecompton Convention to submit the Constitution to the people as unwise and unfortunate for the peace of Kansas; instructing the Senators of the State, and requesting Representatives, to vote against the Lecompton Constitution, or any other Constitution not a clear expression of the will of the people.

Resolutions of the same tenor have been offered in the Legislature of New Jersey.—*Wash. Republic.*

MAKE A BEGINNING.—Remember, that in all things, if you do not begin, you will never come to an end. The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first seed set in the ground, the first shilling put in the savings bank, and the first mile travelled in a journey, are all important things—they make a beginning, and hereby a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assurance that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, erring, hesitatig outcast is now creeping and crawling his way through the world, who might have held up his head and prospered, if, instead of putting off his resolutions of amendment and industry, he had only made a beginning.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS.

DRAWN for February Term, 24 Monday, (8th day,) 1858:

Jacob H. Wright, Esq, (Foreman,) St. Clair Township; John Stouerook, M. Woodberry; Hugh Wilson, Southampton: Wm. P. Scott, S. Woodberry; John Stiffler, Snakespring; Asa Duvall, Broadtop; John Sansom, Bedford; Levi Evans, Monroe; David C. Foor, E. Providence; Thomas Leasure, Southampton; Wm. Bowles, Bedford Borough, John Evans, Londenderry; Henry Hershberger, Snakespring; Martin Blackburn, Jr., Napier: Jacob Evans, Londonderry; John Feighter, St Clair; Henry Miller, Cumb Valley; David Fluck, Broadtop; John Keagy, M. Woodberry; John L. Hill, Juniata; George Stuckey, Napier; Adam Ickes, Union, Abraham S. Ritchey, Juniata; Henry Kensinger, Liberty.

PETIT JURORS.

Philip Morgert, W. Providence Township; Emanuel Shafer, Colerain; Reuben Smith, do.; Jacob Andrews, St. Clair; John W. Schebley, Bedford; Alex. Shoemaker, Harrison; Zachariah Koontz, Bedford, Peter Mowry, Jr., Napier: John Long, Liberty; John H. Barton, E. Providence; David Sollenberger, S. Woodberry; David Diehl, Monroe; Nathan Horton, Hopewell; Thomas McCreary, St. Clair; John Pennell, Monroe; Abraham McClelland, Colerain; John Conrad, Union; George S. Mullin, Napier; James Mortimore, Harrison; William Colvin, Napier; James Allison, do.; John James, Union; Wm. Ritchey, (of Michael,) E. Providence; David F. Buck, S. Woodberry; William O'Neal, Monroe; Adolphus Ake, Union; John Alsip, Bedford Borough; Perry Morgan, Colerain; Frederick Sliger, Cumb. Valley; Gideon B. Martin, E. Providence; Solomon Nycum, do., John Hook, Cumb. Valley; Alexander Eichelberger, Hopewell; Henry Hand, E. Providence; William Sellars, Bedford; David Eshleman, E. Providence; Adam Weaverling, West do.; George Potter, M. Woodberry.

Certified at the Commissioners' Office, the 19th day of November, A. D., 1857.

THE DEAD RESTORED TO LIFE.—A few years ago it was generally supposed that gray hair could not be restored to its original color, or made to grow on bald heads; but since the advent of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, many persons who *dyed* years ago are now seen daily in the various walks of life, appearing in all the vigor of youth, wearing their own dark flowing locks, simply from having used this great Restorative.—*Louisville Times.*

For sale by Dr. Harry.

DU VALL'S GALVANIC OIL acts on the system by imparting to the diseased part a natural current of electricity, by which the restoration of all the natural functions are produced immediately, and a cure is at once obtained. This is the great secret which no other medicine in the world has, and hence the great success this medicine has in curing diseases.

For sale by B. F. Harry, and F. C. Reamer, Bedford, William Lysinger, J. B. Farquhar, and all country merchants.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.

Flour is dull. Superfine is offered at $4.70 a4.75 per barrel, and extra from $4.81½ to $5, but without finding buyers, except in a small way for the supply of the retailers and bakers, and fancy lots from $5.50 to $6.25. Nothing doing in Rye Flour and Corn Meal—the former is held at $3.25, and the latter at $3. per barrel.

Grain—Sales of 600 bushels fair and good Pennsylvania red at $1.13a1.14 per bushel, and 1200 bushels white at $1.27 in store. A lot of inferior sold at $1. Rye continues in demand, and is taken on arrival at 70 cents.—The receipts of Corn continue small, and it is in fair request—sales of 5a6000 bushels new yellow at 60 cents, in store, and 62 cents afloat. 500 bushels Barley sold at 80 cents. Oats sell slowly at 34 cents per bushel.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26, 1858.

FLOUR.—The demand was mainly for Ohio super, and of this variety there were sales of some 1,500 bbls. at $4.50 per bbl. We note sales also of 100 dbls. Howard Street Super at $4,50, and of 200 bbls. choice brands do at $4.62½ per bbl. We heard however, of sales after 'Change yesterday of 200 bbls. at 4.50, and of 300 bbls. at $4.56. We have no change to note in the figures for Extra Flour, and we continue to quote it at $5a$5.25 for Western, $5.25a$5.50 for Howard Street, and $5.12½a $5.50 per bbl for City Mills. Rye Flour is dull at $3a$3.25 per bbl., and we quote corn Meal at $3.25 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

PUBLIC SALE.

THERE will be offered at Public Sale, at the late residence of Joseph Hunt, dec'd, in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, Pa., *on THURSDAY the 4th day of FEBRUARY, next*, the following valuable personal property, to wit: HORSES, COWS, CALVES, SHEEP, HOGS, Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Horse-Gears; Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Clover Seed, by the bushel; Wheat and Rye, by the acre; Potatoes, by the bushel; Saddles and Bridles; Grain Cradle; Planes, Saws, and a great many other articles not necessary to enumerate.

Terms made known on day of sale.

MARIA HUNT, *Administratrix.*
S. RADEBAUGH, *Administrator.*

Jan. 22, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE following persons have filed Petitions for License, in the Clerk's Office of Bedford County, to be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Friday the 12th day of February, next:

Frederick Perkheimer,	St. Clair Tp.,	Tavern.
Isaac Kay,	Liberty "	"
Philip G. Morgart,	W. Providence,	"
Joseph Fisher,	"	"
Philip Steckman,	"	"
Levi H. Diehl,	Hopewell,	"
Jonathan Horton,	Bedford Borough,	"
John J. Luther,	"	Eating House.

SAM'L H. TATE, *Clerk.*

Clerk's Office, Jan. 22, 1858.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED

YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pill's cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to *Dr. D. C. Walton*, No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Jan. 29, 1858.-zz.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the following property at Constable's Sale, on the 4th day of January, inst., we wish to leave the same with Henry Zimmerman, during our pleasure: 1 Bay Mare, 1 spotted Cow, 2 yearling Calves, 1 Wagon and Hay Ladder, 1 Log Chain, and 1 pair of Spreaders.

PIPER & SCOTT.

Pattonsville, Jan. 22, 1858.-c.

Estate of Joseph Hunt, dec'd

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned, upon the Estate of Joseph Hunt, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having accounts or claims against said Estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement—either to the undersigned Administratrix, at the late residence of the dec'd, or to the undersigned Administrator, residing in Bedford.

MARIA HUNT, *Administratrix*,
S. RADEBAUGH *Administrator*,
of the Estate of Joseph Hunt, dec'd.

Jan. 1, 1858.-f.

LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial at February Term, (24 Monday, 8th day,) 1858.

George Mullin	vs J. S. Morrison's adm'r,
J. S. Morrison's adm'r	" George Mullin,
Margaret Biddle	" Henry Barley et al,
Maria McEldowney	" Solomon Diehl,
Conrad Ronn	" David Over,
Dr. G. W. Anderson	" Jacob Struck,
Peter J. Little	" Joseph Hardsock et al,
E. A. Fockler	" Samuel Brown,
A. J. Snively	" William Keefe,
Same	" Henry Miller et al,
James Cessna	" Jesse Dicken,
Amos Willison	" Mary Oyler et al,
John Bridaham	" Abram R. Craine et al,
Eben Pennell	" Daniel Metzgar et al,
Joseph Gonden	" William Walsh,
Elizabeth Kelly	" Peter Morningstar et al,
D. L. Keagy's use	" William Sleek,
Jesse Sleek	" John McCanles,
Ludwick Fisher's adm'r	" S. M. Barclay's heirs,
Burgess &c. Bed. Bor.	" Margaret Elliott,
Solomon Dicken et al	" John G. Hartley,
T. & J. King	" William Woy,
Samuel Kreiger	" Philip Hoon et al,
Michael Wheeling et al	" Samuel Whetstone.
John Bowser	

SAM'L H. TATE, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, Jan. 15, 1857.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for the cure of Coughs Colds, &c., can be had at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 8th day of February, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

One Tract of Land containing 250 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log House and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Barkman, Philip Snider and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of James Mountain.

Also, one Tract of land containing 132 acres, more or less, about 18 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log House thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel Weekly, John Zook, Christian Long and others, situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William Lowery.

Also, one Tract of unimproved Land containing 21 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of George W. Gump, Joseph Souset, James Ferguson and others, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of James Hughes.

Also, all defendant's, Samuel A. Sleek's, right, title, interest and claim, in and to a Tract of Land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of B. W. Garretson, Jacob Snider, John Wolf's heirs, Henry Hoover and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Samuel A. Sleek.

Also, one Lot of Ground, in the Borough of Shellsburg, fronting 120 feet on Vine Street, and extending back about 200 feet to land of A. B. Bunn, with a story and a half Frame House and log stable thereon erected, adjoining public road on the East, and lot of Edward Garlinger, on the West, and taken in execution as the property of Mary Palmer.

Also, one Lot of Ground, in the town of Hopewell, fronting 30 feet on Mifflin Street and extending back 150 feet, with a two story Plank House and smoke house thereon erected, adjoining lot of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., on the North and lot of Henry K. Strong on the South East—

Also, one Lot of Ground, in the Town of Hopewell, fronting about 150 feet on Wood Street and about 120 on Broad Street, extending, back to mill race, and lying three square, with three two story rough cast Dwelling Houses, blacksmith shop shoemaker shop and tinner shop, thereon erected—

Also, all defendant's right, title and interest in 30 acres of unimproved coal land, warranted in the name of John L. Grove, adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., the Hopewell, Coal and Iron Company, and others—

Also, one Tract of unimproved bottom Land known as the Adam Young Tract, containing 25 acres, more or less, adjoining Juniata River on the North, and lands of John King's heirs on the East and West—

Also, all defendant's, Thomas W. Horton's, right, title, interest and claim, in and to one Tract of Land, called Buck Bottom, containing 60 acres, more or less, about 4 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half Plank House thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Forrester on the West, and the Juniata River on the North, East and South—

Also, all the defendant's interest in and to three Tracts of unimproved Coal Lands, warranted in the name of Thomas W. Horton and Jesse Grove, containing in all about 154 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of William Montgomery, now John Cessna, Esq. on the North and West, and lands of John Ford and others on the South, and lands of William Evans on the East, and all the above described lands situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, except Buck Bottom, which is situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas W. Horton.

Also, all defendant's, Robert Elliott's, interest in and to a Tract of Land, containing 280 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a Cabin House and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Oster, John Oster and others, situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Robert Elliott.

Also, one Tract of Land, containing 50 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a Cabin House thereon erected, adjoining lands of Alfred Entrekin, John Savage and others, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Berkstresser.

Also, all defendant's, Peter Barmond's, right, title, interest, and claim, in and to one Tract of unimproved Ridge Land, containing 44 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of B. W. Garretson, James Rea, Watson's heirs and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Peter Barmond.

WILLIAM S. FLUCK, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan. 15, 1858;

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, will take notice that the following accountants have settled their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation, on Friday the 12th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, viz:

The account of James Carnell, Administrator of the Estate of Elias Ritz, Esq., late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The final account of David Stoler, Administrator of the Estate of John Stoler, late of Liberty Township, dec'd.

The account of William Overaker, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Overaker, late of Colerain Township, dec'd.

The account of Jonathan Snider, Administrator of the Estate of Sophia Snider, who was Administratrix of John Snider, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of Jonathan Snider, Administrator of the Estate of Sophia Snider, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of Simon Brumbaugh, Administrator of the Estate of David Barley, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The Guardianship account of John B. Alexander of Wells Township, Fulton County, formerly Broadtop Township, Bedford County Guardian of Catharine Ready, now intermarried with William Tockard, Mary Ann Ready, Rosanna Ready, George Ready and John Ready, minor children of Alexander Ready, late of said Township, dec'd.

The final account of John Kinton, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Kinton, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The account of David Walter, Executor of the last Will and Testament of James Walter, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Dunkle, Administrator of the Estate of Susan Dunkle, late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

The account of Mrs. Charlotte L. Harmer, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Elwood Harmer, dec'd, who was Administrator of the Estate of Thomas B. Miller, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The Guardianship account of Frederick Kauffman, Guardian of David, George and Susanna Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Francis Jordan, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Cromwell, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Gideon Hitchew, Administrator of the Estate of Charles Zembrun, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

SAM'L H. TATE, *Register.*

Register's Office, Jan. 15, 1858.

Notice to Collectors of Poor Tax.

ALL Collectors of Poor Tax, including those of 1857, are hereby notified to settle up their Duplicates, and those who do not square up by next February Court, excepting only the Collectors for 1857, will have to abide by the consequences.

By order of the Board of Poor Directors:

Jan. 15, 1858.-d.

WANTED,

AN active and well qualified salesman—one possessing the necessary qualifications—and can bring undoubted references, as to character, mercantile habits, &c.—may hear of a situation by application to the Editor of this paper—no inexperienced assistant need apply. Jan. 1, 1858.

Estate of William Lane, dec'd.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1857, before the Judges of the same Court—

The petition of John Mower and S. L. Russell, Administrators de bonis non. cum testamento annexo of William Lane, late of said County, dec'd, was read and filed, setting forth, that in pursuance of an order of this Court, they made sale of all the Real Estate of the said dec'd, so far as they then knew, and the money arising therefrom was applied to the payment of the debts of said dec'd, so far as the same were reached, that they have lately been informed that the said William Lane owned a body of unimproved wood land in Letterkenny Township, Franklin County, adjoining lands of Isaac Rosenberry, and others containing 2000 acres or thereabouts, that debts to a considerable amount, not less than $3,200, against the estate of said deceased yet remain unpaid, and praying the Court to make a decree authorizing them to raise, say $3,500, if possible, from the said Real Estate in Franklin County,

Whereupon, on motion of S. L. RUSSELL, Esq., the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs, and all parties interested, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be holden at Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 8th day of February, next, and show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be made by the Court, pursuant to the prayer of the petitioners.

L.S. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of our said Court at Bedford, the 19th day of November, A. D., 1857.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk.*

Dec. 18, 1857.-t

Bedford County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1857, before the Judges of the said Court—

The petition of FR. JORDAN, ESQ., one of the Executors of Philip Compher, deceased was read and filed, setting forth that Letters Testamentary were issued on the 18th of November, 1853, to petitioner and Alexander Compher, on the estate of said deceased, that he filed an account of his administration, which was confirmed by this Court, showing a balance due petitioner of $100.18 that no assets have come to his hands since, that his co-Executor being residuary legatee, is the proper person to settle up said estate, and praying to be discharged his office as Executor aforesaid—

Whereupon, On Motion of A. KING, Esq. the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs and all other persons interested in said estate to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 2nd Monday, 8th day of February, next, and show cause if any they have, why the said Fr. Jordan, Esq., should not be discharged from his office of Executor, as aforesaid.

By the Court.

L.S. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 19th day of November, A. D., 1857.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk*

Jan. 8, 1858.

Bedford County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1857, before the Judges of the said Court—

The petition of FR. JORDAN, ESQ., administrator de bonis non of Richard E Bonnett, late of Hopewell Township, deceased, was read and filed, setting forth, that as administrator, aforesaid, he filed an account, which was confirmed by this Court on the 15th of February, 1855, showing a balance of $1782,20 in his hands, that the said fund was distributed by an Auditor, whose report was confirmed by this Court on the 1st of September, 1856, since which time he has paid out the whole of said balance according to said Auditor's Report and the decree of the said Court thereon, and praying to be discharged from his office as administrator, as aforesaid—

Whereupon, On Motion of A. KING, Esq., the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs of Richard E. Bonnett, and upon all persons interested, to be and appear at our next Court and show cause if any they have, why the said Fr. Jordan should not be discharged from his office as administrator aforesaid.

By the Court.

L.S. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 19th day of November, A. D., 1857.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk.*

Jan. 8, 1858.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN G. HARTLEY, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 8th day of February next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM S. FLUCK, Sheriff.

Jan. 15, 1858.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7 1857.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened a large assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times.—We respectfully invite cash and prompt six month customers to call and examine our stock, assuring them that we shall offer greater inducements than ever heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds wanted, for which, we will pay the highest price.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

Oct. 16, 1857.

Look Here, Storekeepers and Others!

THE greatest assortment of Toys of every description, and Fancy articles of an endless variety, you can find at the great Curiosity Store, No. 144, N. 2d St., above Arch, Philadelphia. Also Fancy Baskets, Pipes, Segar Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Dominoes, Canes, China, Kid and Wax Babies, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

JOHN DOLL, *Importer.*
144, N. 2d St.

Sept. 4, 1857.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night, at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINEL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILLIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF ABUSE, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 4, 1857.–zz.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

THE NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Golden Prize.

One of the largest and best literary papers of the day.

An imperial quarto, containing eight pages, or forty columns of choice reading matter each week.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

And a Gift will be presented to each subscriber immediately on receipt of the subscription money.

Each subscriber will be entitled to a gift worth from $1 to **500,00 in Gold.**

TO CLUBS.

3 Copies for 1 year	$5.00
10 " " 1 "	15.00

READ—READ—READ—READ.

THE LIST OF GIFTS—GIFTS—GIFTS.

1 Package containing	$500 in Gold.
10 Gold Patent Lever English Hunting Cased Watches,	100 Each.
15 " " " "	75 "
25 " Gold Watches	60 "
100 " " " "	50 "
300 Ladies " " "	35 "
100 Silver Hunting Cased Watches	25 "
200 " Watches	10 to 20 "
500 Gold Vest and Guard and Fob Chains	10 to 30 "
5000 Gold Lockets	2 to 10 "
Gold Rings—Ear Drops—Broaches Breast Pins—Studs—Cuff Pins Sleeve Buttons, &c., &c	1 to $15 Each.

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book, opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded to his or her address by mail or express post-paid.

Address BECKET & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.
48 and 49 Moffat's Buildings.
NEW YORK.

Specimen Copies sent free.

☞ *Bills of all the Banks taken that pass current in the States from whence they are sent. Postage stamps are also received.*

Dec. 10, 1857.–8t

RESTAURANT.

THE subscriber still continues his RESTAURANT, AND BAKERY ADN CONFECTIONARY, at his old stand, in the Rising Sun Building, in Juliana Street, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers.

He has fitted up an OYSTER ROOM, and will keep on hand throughout the season a full supply of the freshest and choicest OYSTERS the Baltimore market will afford.

He keeps constantly on hand the choicest and best CAKES, CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS ever offered to the public.

Also, Chambersburg ALE and BEER, constantly on hand, also CIDER and other drinks.

☞ Parties supplied, on the shortest notice, with Ice Cream, Cakes and Confections.

Having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, and having been constantly engaged in it for many years, he feels confident that he can render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a visit. JOHN J. LUTHER.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1857.

Look Here, Storekeepers and Others!

THE greatest assortment of Toys of every description, and Fancy articles of an endless variety, you can find at the great Curiosity Store, No. 144, N. 2d St., above Arch, Philadelphia. Also Fancy Baskets, Pipes, Segar Cases. Tobacco Boxes, Dominoes, Canes, China, Kid and Wax Babies, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

JOHN DOLL, *Importer.*
144, N. 2d St.
Sept. 4. 1857.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, on the estate of Catharine Oldham, late of said township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJ. H. WALKER,
Adm'r.
Oct. 16, 1857.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at
DR. HARRYS.
March 6, 1857.

A. King. Fr. Jordan.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
King & Jordan, Attorneys at Law
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties.

Agencies, Collections, and all other business entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

OFFICE in Juliana street, formerly occupied by D. H. Hofius, Esq., and more recently in the occupancy of Jos. Mann, Esq.

January 5, 1855.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel house and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

HOFIUS & FILLER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.

WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL legal business entrusted to their care.—During the sessions of the court, the senior partner may be found at the office of the firm, two doors south of Hon. S. L. Russell's office.

D. H. HOFIUS,
JNO. H. FILLER.
Bedford, Nov. 28, 1856.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH,
Justice of the Peace.

OFFICE two doors South of the Mengel House, and next door to the office of Mann & Spang, where he will attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.

Bedford, Jan. 11, 1856.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,
EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes. &c. &c.. are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.
May 22.1857.

LATEST ARRIVAL AT REEDS.

NEW GOODS!

NOTWITHSTANDING the pecuniary embarassment, and the universal complaints of the hard times, the subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large, handsome and cheap stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

among which may be found

Cloths,	Ladies' Dress Goods,
Cassimeres,	French Merinos,
Satinets,	Silks,
Tweeds,	Mous de Laines,
Jeans,	Valencias,
Vestings,	

and a great variety of other Goods for Ladies, and Children's wear.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

An excellent assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. The notes of all Pennsylvania Banks taken at par, as well as the notes of good Banks of other States.

JACOB REED.
Oct. 30, 1857.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Huntingdon and Broadtop R. R., On and after Monday, March 2d, 1857, two passenger trains a day each way, (except Sunday,) will run between Hopewell and Huntingdon.

Leaves Hopewell at 12 15 P. M., and 6 10 P. M.

Arrives at Hopewell at 9 40 A. M., and 5 40 P. M.

Connecting at Huntingdon with trains for the East and West on Penna. R. R.

THOS. T. WEERMAN.
Supt.
Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1857.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened a large assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times.—We respectfully invite cash and prompt six month customers to call and examine our stock, assuring them that we shall offer greater inducements than ever heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds wanted, for which, we will pay the highest price.

A. B. CRAMER & CO
Oct. 16, 1857.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

As the season for chapped hands and faces, is coming on, we advise our friends to call on Dr. Harry, at the cheap Drug Store, and get a box of Bazin's Amandine for prevention and cure of chapped hands, only 37½ per box.

25 WITNESSES;
or, THE
FORGER CONVICTED.
John S. Dye is the Author,

Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and Author of

A series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle,

when, for 10 successive nights over
☞ 50,000 People ☜
Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiters execute their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF the Present Century for Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Describing every Genuine Bill in Existence, and exhibiting at a glance every Counterfeit in Circulation!!

Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE is EASY and DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS.

☞ No index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged, that the Merchant, Banker, and Business Man can see *all at a Glance.*

English, French and German.

Thus Each may read the same in his own Native Tongue.

Most Perfect Bank Note List Published.

Also a List of

All the Private Bankers in America.

A Complete Summary of the FINANCE OF EUROPE AND AMERICA will be published in each edition, together with all the important NEWS OF THE DAY. Also

A SERIES OF TALES

From an Old Manuscript found in the East. It furnishes the Most Complete History of

ORIENTAL LIFE,

Describing the Most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Country have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Public.

☞ Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at $1 a year. All letters must be addressed to

JOHN S. DYE, Broker,
Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall Street,
April 24, 1857–zz. New York.

H. D. PEUGH, ETTIE A. FISHBURN.

NEW FANCY STORE.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & Co., respectfully invite the attention of the ladies of Bedford and vicinity, to their new and handsome stock of goods, just opened in "Mann's Building," Juliana Street, opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest styles and best quality.

Their stock consists in part of

Moire Antique Silks,
All Wool De Laines,
Do do " (printed.)
Black Gro de Rhine,
French Merino, (plain and printed.)
Moss Head Fringes,
Bugle Laces,
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Ladies' Gauntlets,
Gents' Black Kid Gloves,
Black and Fancy Elastic Belts,
Chenille Trimmings,
Chenille Scarfs,
Chenille Head Dresses,
Fancy French Corsets,
Velveteen, &c., &c.

Ladies and Children's **BONNETS**, in great variety.

A general assortment of Ladies' and Misses' SHOES, GAITERS, OVER SHOES, &c.

SHAWLS

of every quality and description.

PERFUMERY, EXTRACTS, JEWELRY, &c , &c,
Bedford, Oct. 30, 1857.

STAGE OFFICE.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

MRS. MARY COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that she has fitted up this old and well known stand, in a very superior style, for the accommodation of the public. Visitors to the Bedford Mineral Springs will find the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

☞ A gentleman of high qualification, and corteous department, has charge of the house, who will do all in his power to make the guests happy and comfortable.

☞ Terms as moderate as anywhere else in the place.

Daily Stages from Latrobe, Cumberland, Hollidaysburg and Hopewell, all stop at this Hotel.

A Hack belonging to this Hotel will run between Bedford and the Springs.

Bedford, June 12. 1857.–zz.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.
Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

Great Arrival of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received and on hand, the best assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES** that could be selected for the citizens of Bedford, and strangers visiting the place, 1 door south of Minnick's Confectionary Store, on Juliana Street.

Mens' Grained Water-Proof long legged Boots, Mens' thick sole eastern made long legged Boots, Mens' Kip and coarse Heavy Boots, Gents' Fine Calf double sole Boots, Gents' Oxford Ties, Gents' Congress Gaiters, Mens' Heavy city made Brogans, Ladies' Morocco Boots, Ladies' Goat Heel Boots, Womens' Calf heavy winter Boots; Misses' and Childrens' Boots in variety, Boys' Boots of all kinds, size and description.

CAPS, in variety, will be always kept on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase good Boots and Shoes will please give me a call before buying elsewhere.

ADAM FERGUSON.
Oct. 2, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of Abraham Lingenfelter, late of Napier Township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID LINGENFELTER, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 11, 1857.–t. Napier Township

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for the cure of Coughs Colds, &c., can be had at Dr. Harry's Drug Store

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (12 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

Bedford Classical School,
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Male and Female Departments Distinct.

Rev. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH, A. M., Principal,

Mrs. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH, Preceptress.

Miss CORNELIA A. EVARTS, Music, French, Drawing, &c.

Mrs. LUCY SPOTTSWOOD, Oil Painting and Shell Work,

Miss MARY HELEN SMITH, Assistant.

THE duties of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, Aug. 31st. Owing to the limited accommodations of the Seminary Building, the number of pupils will be limited. It is important, therefore, that applications for admission be made at an early day. Those who enter *before* the expiration of half the quarter, will be charged for the whole quarter; those who enter *after* the expiration of half the quarter, will be charged for the half quarter. No deduction made for absence except in cases of *protracted* illness.

In this school students are prepared for the higher classes of any college, or to enter at once upon the active duties of life.—Whilst special care is taken to form in our pupils habits of *order, strict punctuality* and *thoroughness*, their Physical, Moral and Social Education is not neglected.

The government of the school is designed to be *parental*. It is the aim of the Principal and his associates to excite in their pupils a love of *right doing;* and to awaken within them some proper consciousness of the dignity of humanity. Parents may rest assured that any *gross* delinquency on the part of their children will be reported to them immediately, should circumstances require it, or the discipline of the school fail to accomplish the desired reformation.

TERMS per quarter of 11 weeks, including Board, Tuition, Furnished Room, Washing, Light and Fuel, $10.00,—one-half in advance.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music,	$10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
French,	5 00
Drawing, and painting in Water Colors, each,	5 00
Oriental Painting,	5 00
Grecian Painting,	5 00
Oil Painting,	10 00
Ornamental Needle Work,	5 00
Shell Work,	5 00

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

Elementary English,	$4 00
Higher,	4 00
Classics,	6 25

Bedford, August 6, 1857.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

WOODWARD'S Improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Bushes, Bolting Cloths, and Bran Dusters, of the most improved plan, Mill Screws, Corn and Cob Grinders, Patent Bridges for Mill Spindles, Portable Mills, warranted to grind ten bushels per hour, Mill Irons and Mill Burrs made to order. Also, Stover's Patent Corn Kiln and Grain Dryer—a valuable invention. The above articles are kept constantly on hand, and can be obtained at any time, from S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford County, who is also the agent for Bedford, Somerset, and adjoining Counties.

Mill wright work done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

February 15, 1856.

McCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower for sale by S. D. BROAD,
at Schellsburg, Pa., agent for Blair and Bedford counties.
February 15, 1856.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER.

WOULD announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention.—He may be found at the shop of Michael Weisel, a short distance East of the Borough, or at his residence on East Pitt Street, one door west of Maj. Washabaugh's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

STONEWARE.—Cream Crocks, Milk Crocks of all sizes; Butter Dishes, from one to one and a half gallon Pitchers, all of hich are of best quality, for sale by

A. FERGUSON.
Bedford, Jan. 15, 1856.

For pimples, and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has ever been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
To be had at DR. HARRY'S.
March 6.

BROAD TOP COAL,
FROM RIDDLESBURG COLLIERY.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping COAL from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by Railroad to Hopewell, at as low price as can be furnished by any other persons in the country.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or on their agent, T. M. Smith, at Hopewell.

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.
Dec. 11. 1857.–3m.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow at Dr. Harry's.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night, at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
DR. F. C. REAMER,
BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historic, geographical, scientific religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolff's Schnidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Feb. 19, 1857.

Gift and Retail Book Store.

NOW OPENED TWO DOORS WEST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.

Our Plan is to Insure a Rapid Sale.

ALL Books will be sold as low as the usual retail prices, many of them for less. A SUPERB GIFT will be delivered with each book, without additional expense to the buyer. Our list of books comprises the works of the best American and European authors, bound in various styles, in Morocco, best Turkish, Antique, Gilt edged, Muslin, Paper, &c., &c. We keep on hand, also, STATIONERY, including Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver ditto, letter paper, fools-cap and writing paper of all kinds, envelopes, inks of the best quality, &c.

Jewelry—Breast-pins, Ear-rings, Finger-rings, of all descriptions; Watches and Chains, Portmonaes; Perfumeries, Children's Belts, Toys, Cravats, &c., &c., &c.

CIGARS of the choicest brands will also be found at our store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

McCAUSLIN & SHOEMAKER.
Bedford, Sept. 4, 1857.

BEDFORD HOTEL
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased and taken possession of the Bedford Hotel, lately in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barndart. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The house will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the traveling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ The stages all stop at this hotel.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convement carriage house. JOHN HAFER.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

A Great Arrival of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and is now exhibiting at

CHEAP SIDE,

a general assortment of new style Fall and Winter Goods, comprising Ladies' Dress Goods, in part Crocovella, Satin striped and Plain De Lains, Barred Cashmeres, Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, De Baize, Calicoes, &c.

For Gentlemen and Boys' wear, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts Vestings, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Woolen and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Syrup Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Green and Black Teas, Groceries of all kinds, Queensware, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c. Hardware—Shovels, Forks, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., and all articles usually kept in stores.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

The undersigned will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and hopes by fair dealing to receive his usual share of patronage.

G. W. RUPP.
Oct. 2, 1857.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE
Dec. 29, 1854.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c., &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

Lumber! Lumber!!

100,000 SHINGLES of different kinds. Also, 75,000 feet of *LUMBER* of various sorts, such as White Pine, Yellow Pine, Poplar, Spruce, &c. For sale by F. D. BEEGLE.

St. Clairsville, Feb. 18, 1853–tf

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Bazin's and Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c., at Dr. Harry's.

Bazins Fancy Soap—shaving Cream, just received from the city, by Dr. Harry.

The Great English Remedy.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B. $1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.
Oct. 9. 1857–zz.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC
WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor Rochester, N. Y.

Price 25 cents per box

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.
Sept. 18, 1857–zz.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!
FOURTH YEAR OF THE
Cosmopolitan Art Association.

The famous Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings Purchased at a cost of $180,000! And Powers' world renowned Statue of the Greek Slave! Repurchased for six thousand dollars, with several hundred other Work of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the Cosmopolitan art association, who subscribe before the 20th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of three dollars is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "Manifest Destiny," also to a copy of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal one year, also to a Certificate in the award of premiums, also a free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.

Thus it is seen that for every three dollars paid, the subscriber not only receives a splendid three dollar engraving, but also the beautiful illustrated two dollar Art Journal, one year.

Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the awards, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of five dollars, and a Certificate gratis.

Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of the Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share.—Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price fifty cents per number.—Specimen copies will be sent to all person who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.) Address

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
548 Broadway, New York.

Save a Dollar! Subscribe for 1858!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

THIS popular Monthly Magazine, already the cheapest and best in the world, will be greatly improved for 1858. It will contain over 900 pages of double column reading matter; from twenty to thirty steel plates, and over 1000 wood engravings; which is proportionately more than any periodical, or any price, ever gave.

Its thrilling original Stories are from the best authors. Every volume contains one of Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS' copyright Novels, the celebrated author of "Fasion and Famine." Also, one of Mrs. E. D. E. N Southworth's, author of "The Lost Heiress."

Its Superb Mezzotints and other Steel Engravings, are the best published anywhere.

Its Colored Fashion Plates. Each number contains a Fashion Plate, engraved on Steel and colored; also a dozen more New Styles, engraved on Wood. Also, a Patttern, from which a dress, mantilla or child's costume, can be cut out without the aid of a mantuamaker.

New Receipts, Crochet Work, Embroidery, Patterns, &c.

In the greatest proportion, are given. Also, new and fashionable Music.

It is the best Ladies' Magazine in the world.—Try it for one year.

TERMS.—Always in Advance.

One copy one year,	$2,00
Three copies, for one year,	5,00
Five copies for one year,	7,50
Eight copies, for one year,	10,00
Sixteen copies, for one year,	20,00

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

Three, five, eight or sixteen copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club, our "Casket," containing forty Engravings, will be given, gratis; or, if preferred, a copy of the Magazine for 1858. For a Club of sixteen, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1858 in addition. Address, post paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut Street, Phila.
Nov. 27, 1857. ☞ Specimens sent Gratis.

Chairs and Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by Wm. Ritchey as a Machine shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and Cabinet furniture, consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

June 12, 1857. ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.